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SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1901.

SOME CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

Those who contend that the new Constitution, soon to be framed, should be submitted for ratification to such persons as under the new Constitution will be qualified to vote employ as an argument that every Constitution framed in Virginia from the beginning has been thus submitted.

That statement and that argument require some elucidation. Under the Constitution of 1770 the suffrage was most restrictive, being practically a freeholder suffrage. It was provided that "every male citizen of adult age (other thanfree negroes, mulattoes or such as refused assurance of fidelity to the Commonwealth) possessed of twenty-five acres of land with a house twelve feet square on it, or of fifty acres of land unimproved, or a town lot with a like house on it, and having in the land an estate of freehold at least," was qualified to vote and none other.

In 1829 another convention to revise the Constitution was held and a Constitution suffrace clause:

framed, which contained the following "Every white male citizen of the Commonwealth, resident therein, aged twenty-one years and upwards, being qualified to exercise the right of suffrage according to the former Constitution and laws; and every such citizen, being possessed, or whose tenant for years, at will or at suffrage, is possessed, of an estate of freehold in land of the value of twenty-five dollars, and so assessed to be if any assessment thereof be required by law; and every such citizen, being possessed, as tenant in common, joint tenant or parcener, of an interest in or share of land, and having an estate of freehold therein, such interest or share being of the value of twenty-five dollars, and so assessed to be if any assessment thereof be required by law; and every such citizen being entitled to a reversion or vested remainder in fee, expectant on an estate for life or lives, in land of the value of fifty dollars, and so assessed to be if any assessment thereof be required by law; (each and every such citizen, unless his title shall have come to him by descent, devise, marriage or marriage settlement, having been so possessed or entitled for six months); and every such citizen, who shall own and be himself in actual occupation of a leasehold estate, with the evidence of title recorded two months before he shall offer to vote, of a term originally not less than five years. of the annual value or rent of twent) dollars; and every such citizen, who for twelve months next preceding has been a housekeeper or head of a family within the county, city, town, borough or elec tion district where he may offer to vote and shall have been assessed with a parof the revenue of the Commonwealth within the preceding year, and actuall, paid the same; and no other persons shall be qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly in the county, city town or borough, respectively, wherein such land shall lie, or such housekeepe and head of a family shall live. And i. case of two or more tenants in common joint tenants or parceners, in possession reversion or remainder, having interes in land, the value whereof shall be insuf ficient to entitle them all to vote, the shall together have as many votes as th value of the land shall entitle them to and the Legislature shall by law provid the mode in which their vote or vote shall be in such case be given: Provide nevertheless, that the right of suffrag

convicted of any infamous offence." Here was an enlargement of the rig of suffrage, yet when it was proposed submit the Constitution to the vote thereby qualified to vote, John Randoln of Roanoke, bitterly opposed it. He poin ed out that, although delegates from a parts of the State were sent to the con

shall not be exercised by any person of

unsound mind, or who shall be a paul

er, or a non-commissioned officer, so

dier, seaman or marine, in the servi-

of the United States, or by any pers

vention, voters in same sections of the State were opposed to the holding of a convention. "And so it is plain," he went on, "that the fact that the freeholders having appointed their delegates under act of assembly, cannot, even by the most distant implication, be considered as conveying any assent of theirs, that the new Constitution should be submitted for acceptance or rejection, to any persons but themselves. If they shall assent to this constitution, if they shall choose to ratify it, well and good. There is an end of the matter; theirs is the power, though theirs will not be the glory. Sir, it is as plain as any proposition in Euclid; Sir, it is plainer-it is self-evident that no other power on earth, save that from which this convention derived all its authority to propose any Constitution at all, can rightfully pronounce on the validity of our acts or decide upon the acceptance or rejection of such Constitution as we shall make."

Mr. Randolph was defeated, but it is to be noted that this Constitution provided for the enlargement and not the restriction of the suffrage.

Passing on to the Constitutional Convention of 1850, we find a still further enlargement of the suffrage. The Constitution framed by this convention provided for universal white suffrage. "Every white male citizen of the Commonwealth, of the age of twenty-one years, who has been a resident of the State for two years, and of the county, city or town where he offers to vote for twelve months next preceding the election," was qualified under Article III. of that Constitution to vote, the exception being paupers and convicts only.

Finally in 1869 the present Constitution was framed and the right of suffrage was still further extended, giving the privilege to vote to the black man as well as to the white man. It is true, as is contended, that every Constitution framed in Virginia since the inception of the government has been adopted by the voters of those qualified under such Constitution. But it is also true and most significant that in each instance, as we have pointed out, the suffrage was enlarged. It is a very different proposition when it is proposed to restrict the suffrage.

Mr. Randolph was right in the prin ciple which he laid down. No other power, save that from which the convention derives its authority to propose any convention at all, can rightfully pronounce on the validity of the acts of the convention or decide upon the acceptance or rejection of such Constitution as shall

### ABOU. FREE SPEECH.

In discussing the question of free speech in college, it seems to us that one very important fact has been overlooked. We believe in the right of free speech, as guaranteed in the organic law of the land. But the exercise of that right is another question. The teachers in the public schools have the right of free speech, but they must exercise discretion as to how they use that right in the discharge of their duties. Suppose, for example, a teacher in the public schools of Richmond should exercise the right of free speech to lecture the members of his class every day on political questions. Suppose such a teacher should urge upon his pupils the doctrines of Republicanism and should advise them, when they grow up, to vote the Republican ticket. How long would the patrons of the school tolerate that sort of free speech? How long would that teacher be permitted to hold his position?

Again, suppose one of the teachers in the public schools of Richmond should exercise the right of free speech and teach his pupils that the Methodist doctrine or the Episcopal doctrine or the Baptist doctrine or the Protestant doctrine or the Catholic doctrine or the Jewish doctrine was the true doctrine of the right of free speech and of the exercise of the right of religious liberty. But would the people of this community tolerate that sort of thing? To ask the

question is to answer it. Let the teachers in the public schools and the professors in the colleges stick to their text. If a teacher is employed to teach mathmatics or literature or the languages or natural philosophy or moral philosophy or art or music or any other branch of study, let the teacher teach these things and all will be well.

If any college should establish a chair of politics, then the teacher of that class should teach politics and air his views on political questions; but we do not believe in dragging questions of politics and economics into those departments of the school where mathematics and the languages are taught.

## THE TEMPTATION OF JESUS.

(Selected for The Times.) "Then was Jesus led up of the Spirit nto the wilderness to be tempted of the Devil."-St. Matthew iv. 1.

The temptation of Jesus is certainly a very wonderful event. The story is familiar to us all. Christ, with His baptism just accomplished, went into the desert, and after He had fasted forty lays, and was hungry, the Devil came to Him and tempted Him.

It is a deep and mysterious subjectfar too deep for mortal man to fully xplain. But we may find in it plain, practical lessons, full of stimulus and

And, first of all, how strange it seems o us that there should be such a thing s temptation in the world at all! God ends us into the world, and places offore us certain lofty prizes, which He as made our hearts capable of desiring. e start towards them, and there they tand, ever beckoning us on. Our souls ally desire them. But we have hardly tarted toward them before the presence f another power begins to show itself. ands pluck at us, to draw us out of he straight way; voices call to us with nticements, or with threats; pictures se to allure and distract. Once begun, his experience never ends. We never t rid of temptation. No strict rule of fe, no separation of ourselves from a gion of dangerous occupation, sets us ec. We are tempted to sin everyhere. It is pathetic-almost terrible-

But comfort comes with the knowledge hat "God spared not His own Son." He ame to earth, to live this human life, and lo! right at the very gate of it He

think how long this has been going

awful mystery of the origin and presence of temptation. It declares that there is any measure that should be hurtful to a Devil, and that all men must meet the interests of Virginia. sin and face the Devil. The man who has seen Christ tempted will not deny temptation thenceforth. He will see that in the temptation of the perfect life it is impossible for any man to escape. One other truth comes out from the

fact of our Lord's temptation. It is the truth of the real limits of sin. Temptation is not sin, nor does it necssarily involve sin. Christ was sinless, vet tempted. It is in the vielding that the sin lies. Stand guard over that will, resist that temptation, and then to have been tempted shall be to you-what it was to your Saviour-a glory, a crown, a part of your history, worthy to be

written in the Book of Life! . This brings us to another point. Shall men go on courting temptations and running into them, so that they may come out glorious and strong? Consider well our Lord's temptation. There is one word which alters it all.

Christ was "led up of the Spirit to be tempted of the Devil." He had a certain work to do. That work was His Father's, not His own. His Father's Spirit guided Him, and told Him how to do it. For some reason (who but that Spirit can say what?) it was necessary, in the performance of that work, that He should meet the Devil in the wilderness. Therefore, the Spirit led Him there, and, filled with the Spirit all those forty days, by and by He came down safe and victorious.

My friends, we, too, have our work to do. Our Father gives it to us, as He did to our Lord. In doing our duty we may meet temptation; but if He leads us He will protect us. If we go of our own self-will we have no pledge of His protection. We leave at the door the one guide whose company is safety. Every temptation into which God's Spirit leads you you may hope to conquer. Into every temptation which you enter of your own self-will you carry a weakness, that already prophesies defeat. If your duty lies right by the gates of hell walk there boldy, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against you. If your duty does not carry you there you cannot be too careful to keep out of the way, as far as possible. Such is the manifest difference of the temptations into which God leads us and those into which we run ourselves. For God does lead us into temptation. Always remember that the petition in the Lord's prayer, "Lead us not into temptation," is prayed just as the other, "Give us this day our daily bread." Both are prayed with the clear knowledge of the possibility that God may see it best, for higher purposes, to do just the opposite-cut off the daily supply, break down the walls about us, and lead us right into temptation. Both are prayed (as all prayers must be prayed) as trusting, loving children, telling our Father our desires and leaving the result with Him.

We are to-day beset with manifold temptations, but here, in the midst of us, ready to help, stands our tempted Saviour. If we are true-hearted, then we shall meet temptation as he met it-in the strength of our God, who is Father of us all.

Every temptation that attacks us attacked Him, and was conquered. ' We are fighting with a defeated enemy. We are struggling for a victory already won. Whenever the battle rages most fiercely, and our courage falters, we will gain fresh power if we recall that wonderful, that blessed, day when "Jesus was led up of the Spirit into the wilderness to be tempted of the Devil."

### SETTING A CONTEMPORARY RIGHT.

In reply to an inquiry in The Times as to whether or not the Petersburg Index-Appeal supported the bill to incorporate the Richmond and Washington Air Line, our contemporary says:

We opposed the measure with all our we opposed the measure with all our might and main, as our files will show, and took the ground, which subsequent events have justified, that the road would never be built. We said that it was contrary to public policy as well as an injustice to vested rights to encourage parallel lines of railway; that a way of parallel lines of railway; that a war of rates would be sure to ensue; that when the roads had fought to the point of exhaustion and had reached an understanding, either by absorption or otherwise, the public would have to pay for the war; that there were physical difficulties, since admitted by President Williams himself. that would make the construction of the road enormously expensive and out of all proportion to any probable returns. Our esteemed contemporary probably mixes us up with the Richmond papers, which, on the occasions referred to, exhibited a childish delight at the prospect of two competing lines between Richmond and Washington.

## HELP T 'E POOR.

A long cold spell is upon us, and there will be much suffering among the poor unless relief is forthcoming.

The Citizens' Relief Association needs funds. Let every one contribute "as the Lord has prospered him."

The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot thinks that Mr. Alfred P. Thom, of that city, is not a proper person to go to the Constitutional Convention because he has been so long and so intimately connected with the corporate interests of the State. That is a remarkable statement. If Mr. Thom should be nominated as the representative of the corporations The Times would oppose his election. But from our point of view he is in no way disqualified simply because he has been "connected with



Inat distressed reciing in the head from
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stopping of the nostrils is quickly relieved by Crown Catarrh Powder. Chronic
Catarrh comes from
neglected colds. Use rown Catarrh Powde ns to stop up the nostrils and you will et instant relief and revent Grip and neumonia.

Polk Miller Drug Co RICHMOND. Mailed on receipt of

regard him as an admirable man for the place. He is, as our contemporary says, meets temptation. There stands the corporate interests." For our part, we 1 do not know that the temptation of place. He is, as our contemporary says, Jesus makes one whit more plain the a brilliant lawyer, a fine debater and a man of charming personality. He is more of evil. It does not tell us why that than that. He is honest and patriotic, precipice of temptation must skirt the and if he were a member of the convenhuman life. It does not tell us what tion all the corporate influence in the the Devil is. But it declares the fact country could not induce him to support

An industry that has grown up in the South in recent years to a remarkable extent is the utilization of cotton seed, says The Southern Field. There are, it is estimated, 1,000 pounds of cotton seed produced from each bale of cotton. From this can be made about twenty gallons of oil and about 368 pounds of meal, besides the hulls, which make a good cattle food. The building of cotton seed of mills along the Southern Railway has been very rapid during the last few years, and it has become a very prominent industry. There are more mills wanted. The uses for oil and meal are increasing very rapidly, and were all the cotton seed in the United States sent to the mill it is thought they would be the mill it is thought there would be a market for the products.

The peach-growers of Georgia say they are going to have the biggest crop in the history of the State, and that no frost can be so blighting as to injure it to any great extent. Delaware, New Jer-sey and Michigan are yet to be heard from, but the mere fact that peach-grow-ers anywhere in this country can be got to admit that their crop is not completemost decided ethical change going on. It seems that in Georgia usually at this time of year the trees are in full bloom, or nearly so, and thus are easy prey for any frost that may chance along. This year, however, although the trees are laden with good, healthy buds, the latter have not yet shown the least sign of swelling. So if a frost should come along it can do little or no harm. This is good news from Georgia, but one canbe sure that the peach-grower reformed his ways until Delaware, at least, has been heard from.

. . . Oklahoma is knocking for admission into the Union as a State. The thrifty, industrious population of this Territory, together with the fertility of its soil, make its agricultural products phenomenal. The wheat crop in 1900 reached 25,000,000 bushels, while oats showed a yield of 15,000,000 bushels, and corn 7,000,000 bushels, the bushels of cortex. The number of bales of cottor realized 140,000. These crops, combined with the cattle, sheep and hogs raised, represent a good many millions of dollars.

### AFTERMATH. To President McKinley: Cut it short,

Under the new West-Point regulations the cadets can acleave the academy. the cadets can do their fighting after they

Shall the new verb our language lacks be Morganize or Morganeer? Or is it really lacking where we already have organize and buccaneer?

Strawberries at 50 cents per quart may suit some palates, but their strong metallic flavor doesn't recommend them to the ordinary citizen.

If it is proper to say of a woman that 'she was beautifully gowned" might we not say of a man that "he was handsomely breeched?"

Another sign of spring, more infallible than the shadow of the ground hog, is the packages of the "best government" garden seed the congressmen are sending out to their rural constituency. This sign

There is a bill before the New York Legislature to prohibit the newspapers from being printed in small type, and the Louisville Courier-Journal wants the bill amended so as to prevent the running of Legislatures with small politi-

A dispatch from Ras Jibutil says the King of Gojam has been poisoned. This is bad enough, but it might have been worse. Gojam is probably one of those kingdoms where the people do not have to put on clothes when they go into

# PERSONAL AND CRITICAL.

The papers are slow about announcing

Mr. Hanna's party lash seems to need new cracker.

Aguinaldo's latest death. Lord Roberts' long official title ranks,

after all, below that conferred by Tommy Atkins, Bobs Bahadur.

Mark Hanna has been made a colonel in the G. A. R., but he is not a genuine colonel, like Col. Roosevelt and Col. Ery-Senator Turley, of Tennessee, was

speaking in opposition to the ship subsi-dy bill a day or two ago. In the most strenuous tones he declared: "I shall continue to opppose this infamous bill from sunset to sundown." A woman charged with the murder of her husband, in Skagit county, Washington, pleads in defense that she had been

reading Marie Corelli's novels. The deense will not do, says one of our exchanges; we can readily understand that a course of Corelli fiction would inspire the reader with murderous frenzy, but the yearning would be to kill Corelli. When King Edward VII., then Prince

of Wales, was in Boston he met Ralph Barnum, who was one of the American officers present at Burgoyne's surrender 'It was interesting," said one of Prince's friends, "to witness a veteran of the Revolution, 105 years old, shaking hands with a prince whose great-greatgreat-grandfather was on the throne of England when he was born, and whose great-grandfather, George III., he had contended against during the Revolution."

"When Mr. Roosevelt presides over the Senate," says the Worcester Spy, "that body will contain the survivors of three wars. Gen. Bate, of Tennessee, saw service during the Mexican war. There are twenty or more Senators who were in the civil war, but Mr. Roosevelt will be the only verteran of the Spanish-American conflict." Don't forget his recent war or the bears and lions in the West and his war of last year on the trusts in New York. Say five wars, not three.

### UR RELIGIOUS CONTEMPORA-RIES.

The How keenly did Jesus suffer? The tide barely raises a ripple on southern shores. In the Bay of Fundy its ebb f Jesus. and flow measures forty feet! What plummet can record the profound emotion in the heart of God? How He can suffer! And, inless human speech is used to grossly nislead, He does yearn with intense con-tern over men. Metaphors are multiplied cern over men. Metaphors are multiplied to enforce the fact of a God whose solicitude sent out the shepherd for the one lost in the bleak hills. What means the up-roll of the curtain and God is seen wrenching His own heart in "sparing not

# FOR BAD BLOOD.

Blood Balm Cures After All Else Fails, Ulcers, Cancer, Blood Poison, Scrofula, Catarrh, Rheumatism,

### TREATMENT FREE.

The Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B. treatment for Impure blood and skin disease is now recognized as a sure and certain cure for the most advanced stages of Cancer, Eating, Running Sores, Eczema, Itching Skin Humors, Scabs or Scales, Syphilitic Blood Poison, Scrofula, Ulcers, Persistent Eruptions, Pimples, Boils, Aches and Pins in Bines, Joints or Back, Swollen Glands, Risings and Bumps on the Skin, Thin Blood, Weak Eyes, as tired in the morning as when you went to bed, all run down, Rheumatism or Catarrh, or any form of Skin or Blood Diseases.

If you doubt that B. B. B. will do all this, then study the photographs of C. W. Rob'men of Augusta, Ga.



From photograph before and after using Blood Balm for Pimples, Eruptions and Festering Sores, Aches and Pains.

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Mr. Robinson's blood was made pure and rich, all sores healed and aches and pains of rheumatism stopped by taking only 8 bottles of B. B. B., although doctors and patent medicines had utterly failed to cure him.

Mr. Robinson's cure is only a sample case, as men, women and children are being cured in every State by Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B., for purifying the blood, leaving the skin free from eruptions and rosy, with evidence of pure, rich blood. No sufferer need longer despair—help is at hand—no matter how many discouragements you may have met with. Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) cures permanently and quickly. Sold by most drug stores, with complete directions for home cure, for \$1 per large bottle. Treatment free and prepaid by writing BLOOD BALM CO., 106 Mitchell Street, Atlanta, Ga. Write to-day. Describe trouble, and free medical advice given until cured. Over 3,000 voluntary testimonials of cures by using Blood Balm. Thoroughly tested for 30 years. B. B. E. costs nothing to try. B. B. B. composed of purely Botanic ingredients.

His own Son"? And the appeal, "What more" could He have done? Was that interview on the paved way to Parphor and Arbana a mere pantomime? Or were the tender words of Jesus—how pleading. "Why persecutest Me!"—heart echoes? Would we had the tone of the syllables!— Christian Advocate,

To such a life as this, wanting, in a way, to look after and find the spiritual, but in the hurry hardly The Significance OI Lent. but in the hurry hardly on Lent. knowing when or where to find it, Lent comes with its solemn message, "Peace, be still." It bids us come aside for a season, and look upon our Lord and recall his suiterings, and remind ourselves why He suffered, and for whose good. It comes to us reminding us of the beautiful love of God that went out into the world in the person of His divine Son, carrying peace and comfort and salvation to every willing and open heart.

and open heart.

It reminds us of that beautiful old means of grace, now almost one of the "lost arts"—meditation—and bids us practice it awhile for our own growth and development, and affords us season for its practice. It bids us meditate on God, His character, His work, His eternal goodness. It bids us meditate on Christ and His redemptive and atoning work. It bids us meditate on God the Holy Ghost and His enlightening and sanctifying power.

It bids us meditate on ourselves and our sin and our needs, to remember that we, like sheep, had gone astray; to remember our need for and the Church's call to repentance and reformation of life. It bids us remember that we are God's children, that we belong to Him, and that we must render to Him His very own. It bids us meditate on the world lying in darkness, and to remember His words, that we are to be its light, and to lead it back from the darkness into the marvelous light of God's presence. In a word, this Lenten season bids us call a halt in our hurry and distractions and, for the time being, to give our thoughts in an even higher degree than

usual to God and His love and work ourselves and our spiritual development, the Church and its mission, and to our fellow-men and their salvation. And happy are we, and happier shall

be, if we do these things!-Southern

The Voices retreat we know none that of the great forest. The very sounds we hear seem to be and dark and massive, the trees rise as columns of a temple God has built, and far overhead, in pointed arches, the leafy boughs meet, and make a shrine, where the worshipper feels small and humble as he seeks communion with his Maker. These dim vaults and winding aisles are the sanctuary of silence. There is no human pride or pomp, no fantastic carv-ing, no painted windows, save the little spaces of heaven's blue, through which the stars shine as lamps in the night. All the space is filled with the presence of the unseen Father, who comes to hear boughs meet, and make a shrine, where of the unseen Father, who comes to hear and bless the very littleness and quiet of His child.

In a vision of the night, when there was silence. Eliphaz the Temanite heard a voice, saying: "Shall mortal man be more just than God? Shall a man be frore pure than his Maker?" It is only in our intervals of silence that we hear in our intervals of silence that we hear voices. The silent hours are the teaching hours. Our best blessings come when we are damb with silence. In the great crises of our lives we hear God saying: "Be still, and know that I am God." Even in Heaven, amid the songs and shouts of the redeemed, amid the trumpers of angels and the singing which is shouts of the redeemed, and which is ets of angels and the singing which is spaces of silence, intervals of quiet and restful happiness, the lying down in green pastures, the paths that lead beside stil waters.-Central Presbyterian.

# Tutt's Pills Cure All Liver Ills.

Tutt's Liver Pills keep the system in order and pre-

vent morbid conditions of the liver which precede disease.

# A Preventative of

sick headache, dyspepsia, dizziness, bad taste in the mouth, heartburn, coated tongue, loss of appetite, constipation and

All Bilious Diseases.

# FRESH GOSSIP FROM GOTHAM

Colonel Murphy Determined to Figh Vice in Every Form.

MARQUETTE MET BAD WEATHER

Lost Two Blades of Her Propeller and tind to Be Towed In-Woman Captured Man Who Attempted to Rob Her.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.-Colonel Michael C. Murphy, besides his brief statements of his intent made at the time of assuming office as Police Commissioner, made a more elaborate and detailed statement of his policy at his home last night, says the Herald. He empnatically asserted the Herald. He emphatically asserted that he means to seek out the pool-rooms and close them, to trace down gambling and suppress it, to search out any black-mailing or corruption in the Police De-partment and punish those guilty of it, and to put down vice wherever it may show itself publicly. He expressed his determination to win public approval by the manner in which he would discharge

Colonel Murphy spoke significantly of the restrictions of the office to which he has appointed former Chief Devery, now first deputy commissioner. He read the section of the statute that gives the powers of transfer and removal solely to the Commissioner. He said he favored army discipline for the police, and he showed plainly a determination to have his orders

Bearing on this point a friend of the new Commissioner had this to say: Colonel Murphy expects a fight and expects opposition from his subordinates, and is prepared for both. He will fight."

PROPELLER BROKEN.

Preceded by the Manitou, of the same line, which had towed her a good part of the way across the ocean, the Atlantic Transport steamship Marquette arrived yesterday with two blades of her propeller broken off. The racing of the screw as the steamship pitched in a heavy sea is believed to have cause the accident.

With thirty-seven passengers, the Mar-quette sailed from London on February 7th in command of Captain T. F. Gates, carrying a light cargo and riding high on the water. She met stormy weather from the start, and the propeller being near the surface it was partially or wholly uncovered nearly every time the steamship's bow dropped into the watery hollows. At such times it would race in such a manner as to threaten to destroy

ship and machinery.

Neil K. Maclean, the chief engineer, and his assistants kept a constant vigil, not knowing the instant when one or all of the blades would be torn off. If the lat-ter occurred it would almost surely de-stroy the engines if they were not stopped

MADE KNOWN BY VIBRATION. The first blade was broken at half-past one o'clock in the morning of February 14th in latitude 45 north, longitude 28.40

west. It was instantly made known from the vibration in the steamship. Everybody was awakened, but no alarm was felt. The engines were slowed to les sen the vibration, and the Marquette continued on her course. The second blade broke off at ten o'clock the next morning. Both had been torn from the same side of the propeller. Haed they been opposite

of the propeller. Haed they been opposite blades the accident would have been less serious, as the remaining two blades would have balanced each other and by driving the engines faster the steamship could have come on at fair speed. But as it was, the speed was reduced to six miles an hour, and even then the big vessel was shaken from end to end.

CAPTURED THE FOOTPAD.

Mrs. John Baker, of No. 60 Ridgewood Avenue, East New York, is strong and not easily frightened, and on Thursday she succeeded in capturing a man whom she accuses of being a footpad. According to her story, she was passing

According to her story, she was passing down Euclid Avenue, Brooklyn, with her pocketbook in her hand, when a stranger, who later gave his name as David Cohen, caught her by the arm and tried to grab the purse. Mrs. Baker, however, held on to her money firmly, and Cohen then threw his arms around her neck and tried to choke her.

Mrs. Baker forgot to scream at this innerwe and thowing her arms around

juncture, and, throwing her arms around her assailant, began to choke him also. For a time it looked like a wrestling match, with Cohen getting the better of it, but the woman suddenly found her

voice and began to scream.

Cohen tried to escape then, but Mrs.
Baker held on frantically, and Alexander Taylor, a mounted policeman, of the Liberty Avenue Police Station, heard her Liberty Avenue Police Station, heard her screams, galloped up and relieved her of her capture. In the Gates Avenue Police Court yesterday Cohen, who is twenty years old, was held in \$500 bail for the grand jury.

WOULDN'T ROB A PRIEST.

Love for the church, to whose tenets in some dim way the man probably still charge the prevented in mysterious stranger.

clings, prevented a mysterious stranger from robbing a priest of Paterson, N. J., one cold night recently, and the reverend father, falling ill soon afterward, the repentant highwayman has called each day to inquire as to the patient's con-

Father Anthony H. Stein was awakened by a messenger a few minutes after midnight one morning several years ago, and was asked to go to a certain farm-house miles away and administer the last rites of the church to a dying man. The night was bitter cold, but the priest tressed and started in the direction indi-

rie soon lost his way, however, and, doundering along in the civiling wind, was held up by an intoxicated man, who demanded money. Father Stein was about to comply, when the stranger noticed that his victim was a priest.

Chevalier of industry no longer, the man at once prayed to be forgiven, and to show his true repentance asked that he might be allowed to show the spiritual guide the road to the house which the lat-ter sought. Father Stein accepter his new-found friend's piloting and together they tramped four miles to their destination. CARS SMASH TOGETHER.

CARS SMASH TOGETHER.

Apparently through misunderstanding of signals between motormen, two electric cars crashed together at Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue at 6 o'clock last night, causing a block on both lines for nearly two hours. The cars were badly damaged and several passengers were cut by flying glass from the shattered windows.

The Forty-second Street car bound west

The Forty-second Street car bound west reached Sixth Avenue as one of the Sixth Avenue line on its way to Harlem stopped on the south side of the street, as is the custom. The conductors of each car then signalled simultaneously to go ahead, and the two motormen applied "power."
the north bound car reached the

crosstown tracks the Forty-second Street car crashed into it at full speed, hurling it from the tracks. All the passengers were thrown into a nanic, and for a few seconds men and women scrambled for safety. Several were cut by broken glass, but none was sufficiently injured to require the services of a surgeon, although a call for an ambulance was sent

TRIED TO POISON HIMSELF. Brooding over a scolding from his father, James Tallison, a sensitive boy of fourteen, tried to kill himself at his home at No. 239 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn,

to the Flower Hounital.

yesterday morning.
Since the death of his mother, six years ago, James had done the housework for his father and elder brother, who are gin seeding cats.

A TALK WITH MUNYON.

He Tells Some Inside Facts About His Witch H. zel Sonp. It was once said-and not long ago,

either-that a new soap is placed upon market every day. Each is accorded a brief spasm of publicity. A peculiar name is probably made popular for a few weeks. and then nothing is ever heard of it again. "Yes," said Prof. Munyon the other day in conversation with a newspaper writer, "I met with considerable objections when I informed my friends and the drug trade in general that I was about to place a new soap in the field. I was told that the public was never so fickle in supporting any article as that of a soap; that one brand was never used for any length of time, and that folks were always looking for novelties in this special direction. This was probably one of the reasons why there are so many soaps, but I felt that there was arother cause for all this, and that was that the public had never yet been given the soap they wanted, one that satisfied them in every respect. I proposed to give it to them."

And here the Prof. grew quite earnest in his remarks. "I told these critics that I had a soap whose basis is Witch Hazel-real Witch Hazel-not Witch Hazel in name only, not watery Witch Hazel, but a scientifically concentrated Witch Hazel. I had a Witch Hazel that had the solidity of jelly. I knew that Witch Hazel had proved itself one of the best curatives yet known to Medical Science. But not only this, I had combined this Witch Hazel with other medicaments known as skin beautifiers and emollients. Then my friends told me, 'But that must make your soap very expensive.' That was true. It is expensive. The soap that I am now putting on the market probably costs double that of any other toilet soap, but I knew that I could only please the public and hold its support by giving them a soap that was superior to anything yet offered them. I am willing to stake my reputation and Cortune on the success of Munyon's Witch Hazel Soap."

employed in a foundry. When Mr. Tallion and his eldest son reached Thursday night the supper was not ready. The father was angry and threatened James with a whipping. The chastisement was not given, but the boy was evidently much affected by the reprimand he

James prepared the family breakfast yesterday morning, and when his father left the house the boy swallowed paris green. His brother found him lying on his bed groaning. James said he wanted to die. A neighbor forced some mustard down the boy's throat and he was taken in an ambulance to the Seney Hospital. in an ambulance to the Seney Hospital physicians last night said he would

# Celebration of Runeberg's Birthday at Helsingfors.

A lady in Helsingfors writes to a friend in Richmond the following account of the celebration, on the 5th inst., at Helsingfors, Finland, of the birthday of the Poet Runeberg:
"I wish you could have seen our lit-

"I wish you could have seen out it."
the Helsingfors yesterday—February 5th.
The day was one of our greatest days—
the birthday of John Ludwig Runeberg,
the beloved poet, and as such it is kept
in great honor. All of our schools all
over the country have a holiday, most of the shops are shut at noon and thous-ands of people assemble round his statue in the esplanade to listen to the national songs. The students sing, in remembrance of what he has done for our dear Finland.

Finland.

"One of my cousins accompanied me down at 2 o'clock, so I heard and saw the whole ceremony at the statue.

"Beautiful flowers, with colored silk banners, had been placed at the poet's feet, and through the dense masses of people the lang procession of the street. feet, and through the dense masses of people the long procession of the students came, slowly marching along, headed by their respective banners. At the statue they stopped. The tune of our beloved "Suomi Song" rose on the still air. After this song two others followed, the last being "Vartland." sung by everybody, the men taking off their caps, standing bareheaded. It was very pleasant to hear these voices all mingled in one refrain and with one heart animated by love for and reverence for our poet and our country. No wonder my heart beat quicker.

"At night the illumination was simply

"At night the illumination was simply perfect. In every window (with very few exceptions) lights burned in rows. One firm had distributed lights free to the very poor, so that even in the poorest homes one could see the lights burning in honor of the loved poet. The shop windows were decorated with a picture, or a bust of him, with flowers around him, over colors draped in peaceful folds around the crest of Finland, and

folds around the crest of Finand, and over and around, above and below, electric lights twinkled.

"It was indeed, a pretty sight as we drove along about 9 F. M., to see all these beautiful, silent demonstrations in emcry of him who gave us "Vartland memory of him who gave us variand.
The masses were silent now. No music
no bands, no disturbance, the soft,
white snow falling on the streets making the traffic noiseless. That is the
way Finland mourns its fast-going independence, its lanreate, its rights.

[John Ludwig Runeberg was born at Takobstad, Finland, February 5th, 1804, and died at Borga, May 6th, 1877.

He was brought up at Uleaborg and educated at the University of Abo, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1827. After the destruction by fire of this University it was removed to Helsingfors, and Runeberg

went with it. He was a profuse writer of poetry and romance and in 1848 won his great renown by his poems about the war of independence in 1808. His memory is deeply revered by the Fins and his national anthem is accepted by them as the best expression of their national aspirations, especially since the rights and charters of Finland have been recently overthrown by Russia, and that province which has hitherto enjoyed a large measure of local self-government has been fully absorbed as a part of the Russian Empire and is governed from St. Petersourg.-Editor.]

# VICTIMS OF THE GRIP.

M. ntague the Favorite in Cumberland Poor Tobacco Crop.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.) ADRIANCE, VA., Feb. 23.-"Grlp" has arried off several old people of this vicinity recently. Mr. Lee Redd, an old Confederate soldier, who served during the war in the Prince Edward Troop, died at the residence of Mr. N. Womack; died at the residence of Mr. N. Womack; aged seventy-three years. On last Wednesday Mrs. Julia E. Colley, widow of Seth Colley and daughter of Mr. Lawrence Blanton, died at the residence of her brother. Dr. H. L. Blanton, in the inety-third year of her age.

Very few persons have been able to get a supply of ice.

The tobacco crop has been largely marketed, and the farmers falling far short in weight and price. I think it the poorest crop in forty years.

I think Mr. Montague is the favorite among the gubernatorial candidates in this county.

this county.

The mild, open weather for the last few days has enabled the farmers to be-